

ADDENDUM TO THE FACT SHEET
FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE
PERMIT NO. ST-8050

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Agron Corporation Processes Facility is located on 24th Avenue in Moses Lake, Washington. This location is in the “old” Air Force Base area. The plant produces onions that are peeled, sautéed, frozen, and packaged for shipment. The onion product consists of two lines: the T-30 and T-50. The T-30 product is cooked with oil (up to 5 percent) and the T-50 does not use oil. To date the facility has not produced the T-30 product line.

Agron has no pretreatment facilities and has not preformed an AKART evaluation to determine what if any changes in wastewater treatment or facility operation may be needed to protect the waters of the State and/or the City’s Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility. When production of the T-30 line occurs, the permittee will evaluate the wastewater discharge from the facility. At this time, if it is determined that the T-30 wastewater must be pretreated, a wastewater treatment facility system will be installed 12 months after the completion of the T-30.

II. APPLICATION REVIEW

An application for permit reissuance was submitted to the Department of Ecology (Department) on October 28, 2005, and accepted by the Department on November 2, 2005. The scope and manner of any review of an application for replacement of permit by the Department shall be sufficiently detailed as to insure the following:

- That the permittee is in substantial compliance with all of the terms, conditions, requirements and schedules of compliance of the expired permit;
- That the Department has up-to date information on the permittee’s production levels; permittee’s waste treatment practices; nature, content, and frequencies of permittee’s discharge; either pursuant to the submission of new forms and applications or pursuant to monitoring records and reports resubmitted to the Department by the permittee; and
- That the discharge is consistent with applicable effluent standards and limitations, water quality standards, and other legally applicable requirements listed in WAC 173-220-130.

The application for Agron Corporation was reviewed and indicates that no changes in the treatment characteristics of the effluent process or volume of wastewater has occurred.

III. PERMIT REAUTHORIZATION

This fact sheet addendum accompanies the draft permit, which is to be reauthorized to Agron Corporation for the discharge of wastewater to the Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility. The previous fact sheet is also part of this administrative record and explains the basis for the discharge limitations and conditions of the reauthorized permit.

The existing permit requirements, including discharge limitations and monitoring, do not need to be changed to protect the receiving water quality. The previous fact sheet addressed conditions and issues at the facility at the time when the previous permit was issued, and statements made reflected the status in 2003. Since the issuance of the current permit, the Department has not received any information which indicates that environmental impacts from the discharge that were not evaluated at the time of the last permit issuance is persuasive enough to undertake a complete renewal of the permit. The reauthorized permit is virtually identical to the previous permit issued on August 21, 2003.

The discharge limits and conditions in effect at the time of expiration of the previous permit are carried over unchanged to this reauthorized permit. Assessment of compliance and inspections of the facility during the previous permit term indicate that the facility should not be placed on a high priority for permit renewal. The Department assigns a high priority for permit renewals in situations where water quality would materially benefit from a more stringent permit during the next five-year cycle.

The permit reauthorization process, in concert with the routine renewal of high priority permits, allows the Department to reissue permits in a timely manner and minimize the number of active permits that have passed expiration dates. A system of ranking the relative significance of the environmental benefit to be gained by renewing a permit rather than reauthorizing a permit is followed during the Department's annual permit planning process. Each permit that is due for reissuance is assessed and compared with other permits that are also due for reissuance. The public is notified and input is sought after the initial draft ranking has tentatively established which permits are likely to be completely renewed and which are likely to be reauthorized. All relevant comments and suggestions are considered before a final decision is made regarding the type of reissuance for each permit.

The only changes to the previous permit are the submittal date requirements. Submittal requirements from the previous permit that were completed and

submitted and do not require additional or continued assessment were removed from this permit. The submittal dates for the other standard compliance and submittal requirements that have been carried over from the past permit into this reauthorized permit have been adjusted to the proposed permit schedule. The Department considered these submittals necessary in the previous permit and no information has come forward to cause a reconsideration of the submittal requirement.

Public Notice of Application was published on November 25 and December 2, 2005 in the Columbia Basin Herald.

IV. RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

The Department proposes that this permit be issued for five years.

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has determined to reauthorize a discharge permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet addendum. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations that are described in the fact sheet.

Public notice of application was published on November 25, and December 2, 2005, in *the Columbia Basin Herald* to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reauthorization of this permit.

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Eastern Regional Office
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205-1295

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone at (509) 329-3400, or by writing to the address listed above.

FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST-8050

Agron Corporation Processing Plant, Moses Lake, Washington

SUMMARY

The Agron Corporation Processes Facility is located on 24th Avenue in Moses Lake, Washington. This location is in the “old” Air Force Base area. The plant produces onions that are peeled, sautéed, frozen, and packaged for shipment. The onion product consists of two lines: the T-30 and T-50. In producing these lines, the company produces approximately 6,500 gallons of wastewater per day. The productions of these lines are seasonally-usually from about September through March of each year. The wastewater consists of onion flotation and washing overflow, floor washing, cooking kettle cleaning and holding basket rinsing. Currently, the plant does not have any wastewater treatment system and all of the wastewater discharges into the sampling man hole located in the Area 2 that has the kettles and dicing machine. This discharge is to the City of Moses Lake Sewer system and to the Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Currently, the facility has no pretreatment facilities and has not performed an AKART evaluation to determine what if any changes in wastewater treatment or facility operation may be needed to protect the waters of the State and/or the City’s Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility. Thus, section S8 of the proposed discharge permit contains a compliance schedule requiring an evaluation of all known, available, and reasonable means to prevent and control the pollution of the waters of the State of Washington including the City’s Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility. Facilities and pollution practices implementing the recommendations of the engineering report will be in place and function 12 months after the completion of sampling of the T-30 line

if after review it is determined by the Department that the T-30 sampling data is not similar domestic wastewater.

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INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. **ST-8050**. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility, Moses Lake, Washington. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the state is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. Regulations adopted by the state include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A—Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix D—Response to Comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Agron Corporation
Facility Name and Address	Agron Corporation Processing Plant, 6533 24 th Ave NE, Moses Lake, Washington 99837
Type of Facility:	SIC: 2035 Washing, peeling, dicing, sautéing, packaging, and flash freeze of processed onion product.
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 47° 10' 95" N Longitude: 119° 19' 14" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility, Moses Lake, Washington
Contact at Facility	Name: Michael Martinez Telephone #:(509) 762-1987 Cell (509) 760-2888
Responsible Official	Name: Paul Shimizu Title: President Address: 13622 NE 20 th Street, Suite B, Bellevue, Washington 98805 Telephone #:(425) 643-7131 FAX #(425) 643-7266

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Description of the facility

The Agron Process Facility is located in Moses Lake, Washington. The plant consists of 5 areas: 1) Onion peeling, 2) Slicing and Cooking area, 3) packaging, 4) Cooking and Freezing area, and 5) Storage and Shipping. See building layout for exact location of each area. The facility's approximate total water use per day is 6, 500 gallons per day. Almost all of the wastewater(except for domestic sewage) is produced in Area 2 and discharges to the Larson Wastewater Treatment facility. The primary wastewater sources are from the onion flotation and washing overflow, floor washing, cooking kettle cleaning, and onion holding basket rinsing. However, this discharge has a potential to cause interference and/or pass thru at the Larson Treatment Facility. Therefore, the facility is a Significant Industrial User, but the facility is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

History

Agron started production of their two products in the Spring of 1997 at the Moses Lake Facility. The company did some modifications to the building in order to produce their onion product lines. The building dates back to the construction of the Air Force Base in 1940s. The company did submit a SEPA checklist for these modifications and start of their business. Since 1997, no major modifications have been done.

Industrial Processes

The company produces two types of products (T-30 and T-50). The T-30 products are cooked with oil (up to 5%) and the T-50 does not use oil. The company produces product 4-5 days per week, with one type of product per day, and 8-10 batches of that product per day. During the production season of 2002-2003, the company only produced the T-50 line. The production season is usually from September through March of each year depending on the Northwest onion season. The onions are process in Area 2 (Slicing and Cooking Area). In this area, there is fresh water continuing flowing in the dicing/washing tub, cleaning of baskets, and cleaning of the kettles. All wastewater goes into a "gutter" system in the floor and flows to one discharge drain to the POTW. At this discharge drain(sampling man hole), there ¼ inch mesh screening for large particulate matter and reinforced with finer mesh screening for any particulate matter smaller than ¼ inch is caught. This discharge drain is where the composite samples are taken.

Treatment Processes

Currently, there is no treatment process. However, the company does have the following best management practices to help in reducing TSS, TDS, FOG, and BOD: (1) A squeegee and paper towels are used when cleaning inside the kettle and before applying water. This helps in steam cleaning and minimize or possibility of even needing to do acid washing. (2) A ¼ inch mesh screening with reinforced with finer mesh screening is placed in the sampling man hole. This helps to collect the large and/or small particulate matter which prevents the matter from discharging into the sewer.

Permit status

The previous temporary permit for this facility was issued on June 19, 2002.

An application for permit renewal was submitted to the Department on April 14, 2003 and accepted by the Department on April 14, 2003.

Summary of compliance with the previous permit

The facility last received an inspection on December 12, 2002. A compliance inspection without sampling) was conducted on April 9, 2002.

During the history of the previous permit, the Permittee has remained in compliance based on Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and other reports submitted to the Department and inspections conducted by the Department.

Wastewater characterization

The concentration of pollutants in the discharge was reported in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. Based off the application, the current wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters:

Parameter	Concentration
pH	7.33 s.u.
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	410 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids(TSS)	27 mg/L
Biological Oxygen Demand(BOD)	153 mg/L

Parameter	Concentration
Conductivity	407 umhos

Seпа compliance

The SEPA for the facility for completed on April 24, 1997. This determination of nonsignificance was based on the Agron SEPA checklist completed on March 27, 1997.

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits). Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the POTW.

The minimum requirements to demonstrate compliance with the AKART standard and specific design criteria for this facility will be determined in the engineering report if it is determined that the T-30 line is not similar domestic wastewater during this permitting cycle.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

Effluent limitations based on local limits

In order to protect Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits established by Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility and codified in ordinance. Applicable limits for this discharge include the following: Fats, oil, and grease (FOG)<100mg/l; Biological Oxygen Demand(BOD)<300mg/l; Total Suspended Solids(TSS)<350 mg/l; temperature<104 degrees F; and Total Dissolved Solids(TDS) limitations based of review of the engineering report for the T-30 line.

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place will not cause problems at the receiving POTW such as interference, pass-through or hazardous exposure to POTW workers nor will it result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW's sludge.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Condition S2 and S9. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

Monitoring for flow, conductivity, TDS, TSS, pH, BOD, temperature, and FOG is being required to further characterize the effluent especially for T-30 line. These pollutant(s) could have a significant impact on the receiving POTW.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

Reporting and recordkeeping

The conditions of S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)).

Operations and maintenance

The proposed permit contains condition S.5. as authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment. The proposed permit requires submission of an updated O&M manual for the entire wastewater system.

Prohibited discharges

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

Dilution prohibited

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

Solid waste plan

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

This proposed permit requires, under authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee develop and submit to the Department a solid waste plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. The plan must also be submitted to the local solid waste permitting agency for approval.

This proposed permit requires, under the authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee update the solid waste plan designed to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of the waters of the state and submit it to the Department. The plan must also be submitted to the local solid waste permitting agency for approval.

Spill plan

The Department has determined that the Permittee stores a quantity of chemicals that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. The Department has the authority to require the Permittee to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release under section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

The proposed permit requires the Permittee to develop and implement a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs.

The Permittee has developed a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the Permittee to update this plan and submit it to the Department.

Compliance schedule for meeting pretreatment standards

Currently, the facility has no pretreatment system and has not looked at AKART to determine what type of system is needed to protect the waters of the State and/or Larson Wastewater Treatment Facility. Thus, a schedule has been developed in Condition S9 of the Permit to evaluate the characterization of the discharge of the wastewater from the facility (especially the T-30 line), and the design and construction of a wastewater treatment facility in order to meet pretreatment standard. With this schedule, approved wastewater treatment system will be installed by 12 months after completion of sampling of the T-30 line, if it is determined through testing that T-30 wastewater is not similar domestic wastewater.

General conditions

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1 requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2 requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3 specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4 requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5 requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6 prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Conditions G7 and G8 relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9 requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11 requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12 describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for with an expiration date of June 30, 2006. This results in less than a five-year permit.

The rationale for a less than standard five year permit is the Department's initiative to issue and manage permits by watershed. This permit is included in the Department's Spokane watershed, which schedules all permits in this watershed for issuance in FY2006. Issuing this permit with a June 30, 2006 expiration will place this permit into the proper watershed sequence.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html>)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information (<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html>)

Appendices

Appendix a—public involvement information

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

Public notice of application was published on August 19 and August 26, 2002 in the Columbia Basin Herald to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

The Department will publish a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) on July 17, 2003 in the Columbia Basin Herald to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet are available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Eastern Regional Office
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205-1295

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the thirty (30) day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within thirty (30) days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, (509) 329-3400, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by Scott Mallery, P.E.

Appendix b—glossary

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD₅--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD₅ is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring —Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial Wastewater—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or

business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference— A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;

Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through— A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the-State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User--A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;
- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)--

- 1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;
- 2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST-8050
Agron Corporation Processing Plant, Moses Lake, Washington

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

Appendix c—technical calculations

APPENDIX D—RESPONSE TO COMMENTS